

EXHIBITIONS AND NOTICES.

November 21, 1911.

S. F. HARMER, Esq., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Vice-President,
in the Chair.

THE SECRETARY read the following report on the additions made to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October 1911:—

The number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October last was 287. Of these 141 were acquired by presentation, 42 by purchase, 34 were received on deposit, 28 in exchange, and 42 were born in the Gardens.

The number of departures during the same period, by deaths and removals, was 391.

Amongst the additions special attention may be directed to:—

1 Budgett's Cercopitheque (*Cercopithecus tantalus budgetti*), 2 Matschie's Guerezas (*Colobus matschiei*), and 1 Shari River Hunting-Dog (*Lycan pictus sharicus*), new to the Collection, from the Northern Congo, deposited on October 12th.

1 Duke of Bedford's Wapiti (*Cervus xanthopygius*) ♂, from Manchuria, deposited on October 9th.

1 Waterhouse's Genet (*Genetta poënsis*), from S. Nigeria, new to the Collection, presented by W. A. Lambourne, Esq., on October 1st.

1 Indian Redstart (*Ruticilla rufiventris*), new to the Collection, received in exchange on October 25th.

3 Myrtle Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*), new to the Collection, from North America, presented by E. Hollman, Esq., on October 25th.

4 Peale's Parrot-Finches (*Erythrura pealei*), from the Fiji Islands, presented by Dr. Philip H. Bahr, F.Z.S., on October 19th.

1 Rainbow-Bunting (*Cyanospiza leclancheri*), from Western Mexico, new to the Collection, received in exchange on October 6th.

1 Malayan Wrinkled Hornbill (*Rhytidoceros undulatus*), received in exchange on October 6th.

2 Ring-necked Teal (*Nettion torquatum*), from South America, new to the Collection, received in exchange on October 20th.

Mr. R. I. Pocock, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Superintendent of the Gardens, exhibited a living specimen of the Common Elephant-Shrew (*Macroscelides proboscideus*) (text-fig. 16), which had been captured at Tuin in Bushmanland and presented to the Society by Capt. H. A. P. Littledale, who sent at the same time a second example of the same species, an example of the Rock Elephant-Shrew (*Elephantulus rupestris*) (text-fig. 17), also from

Bushmanland, and a number of small rodents, most of which belonged to species new to the Society's list. After drawing attention to certain interesting morphological points connected with the group of Insectivora to which Elephant-Shrews belong, and remarking that the Society had never previously exhibited

Text-fig. 16.

Common Elephant-Shrew (*Macroscelides proloscoides*).

Text-fig. 17.

Rock Elephant-Shrew (*Elephantulus rupestris*).

specimens of the family Macroscelididae, Mr. Pocock pointed out that in their general appearance and behaviour these animals much more closely resembled Mouse-like rodents than Shrews, on account of the length and texture of the fur, the prominence and size of their staring eyes and of the pinna of the ear, the

only feature that recalled the Shrew being the long, cylindrical, twitching snout. They were also quite like rodents in their quadrupedal gait, the ground being traversed by the ordinary running action or by lightning-like leaps from point to point. They did not raise their fore-quarters from the ground more frequently than is the custom with typical rodents, and were never seen to hop on the hind legs alone, like Jerboas and Kangaroos, as they have been declared to do in some natural histories.

In appearance the two examples of *Macroscelides proboscideus* differed considerably from the one representative of *Elephantulus rupestris*. In the former the eyes were smaller and the ears more widely separated and more concealed in the hair of the sides of the head. In *Elephantulus rupestris* there was a conspicuous light ring round the large eye, the ears were more erect, and separated by a much narrower space on the top of the head. It was noticeable, too, that, whereas the Rock Elephant-Shrew lay hidden beneath a heap of hay during the daytime, the two Common Elephant-Shrews preferred to huddle together in the open part of the cage, evincing a dislike to push beneath the hay and refusing to remain under it when it was placed over them. The differences between the living animals, indeed, quite bore out the view, based upon the structure of the skull, that the two species belonged to different genera.

PAPERS.

10. The Freshwater Crayfishes of Australia.

By GEOFFREY SMITH, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford*.

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(Plates XIV.-XXVII.† and Text-figure 18.)

I. Introduction.

The study of Freshwater Crayfishes has been distinguished by the labours of Huxley; the detailed work of Ortmann and Faxon has made us acquainted with the North-American species of *Astacus* and *Cambarus*, and Faxon has reduced the South-American genus *Parastacus* and the New Zealand *Paranephrops* to order, but what Huxley wrote in 1879 concerning the Australian Crayfishes, "that their nomenclature requires thorough revision," is almost as true to-day as thirty years ago.

The following memoir does not pretend to be an exhaustive monograph of the anatomy or of the systematic classification of the Australian Crayfishes, but by publishing the series of accurate

* Communicated by the Secretary.

† For explanation of the Plates see pp. 170-171.